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In the Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt
Appomattox, Virginia

VIRGINIA PRESS ASSOCIATION Member

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Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Robinson ...... *Editors and Publishers*

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EDITORIAL OPINION

Statement required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39) United States Code, Section 233) showing the ownership, management, and circulation of The Times-Virginian, published weekly at Appomattox, Virginia, for Oct. 1954.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Calvin H. Robinson, Appomattox, Virginia.

2. The owner is: Mr. and Mrs. Calvin H. Robinson, Appomattox, Va.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragrahps 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trusee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiants full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: **1417.**

(Signed) Calvin H. Robinson, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of Oct., 1954.

(SEAL) Rachel F. Lawson.
My commission expires 3-15-58.

CANADA'S DOLLAR

(Houston, Texas, Post)

Canada has made the disturbing discovery that her $1.03 dollar is not altogether a blessing, even if it is a source of national pride.

In the exchange between United States dollars and Canadian dollars, the Canadian dollar has the $1.03 value. This annoys American tourists who visit our northern neighbor in great numbers every year, and it is also even more annoying to some Canadian businessmen.

The reason for this is that exporters who sell in terms of the higher value Canadian dollar are undersold in foreign markets by American exporters who sell for United States dollars. Canadian manufacturers also are complaining that United States-made competitive products may be imported from this country at a discount equal to the exchange difference.

The complaints reached the ears of government officials at Ottawa and various steps were taken, or are being considered, to reduce the exchange difference or to keep the United States dollar from falling lower in terms of the Canadian dollar. These have included Canadian treasury purchases of United States dollars and short term United States treasury bonds.

Canada, besides being this country's best consumer, is also the largest field for U. S. foreign investments in Canada have risen from about $5 billion to $9 billion. The development of Canadian resources particularly oil and gas, has attracted much U. S. capital. These investments, plus large tourist spending have helped to increase the demand for Canadian dollars, thus boosting its value.

Many in Canada are now talking about the "embarrassment" of possessing a currency worth more than its face value in terms of U. S. dollars. This is exceeded only by the embarrassment many Americans feel that the Canadian dollar is worth more in Canada than ours.

THE DREAR FUTURE

(The Chicago Daily Tribune)

On the Isle of Arran, off the west coast of Scotland, they tell you how to predict the weather with absolute accuracy: If you can see the neighboring coast of Ayrshire, it is going to rain; if you can't see it, it is already raining.

A WISE DECISION

Some states are more progressive and more attentive to the rights of the people than others. The goal of all states should be to build a living democracy.

The Supreme Court of the State of Nevada has handed down a wise decision. It has ruled that in event of detah of an incumbent United States Senator, the Governor of the State can appoint a successor to serve only until the next general election, not to serve the remaining time in the term of the deceased. Therefore, the citizens of Nevada will elect their own Senator this November. That is democracy.

We favor laws to make that the practice in Virginia. An example of how it would work in Virginia can be made. Senator A. Willis Robertson comes up for election November 2, for a six year term. He is certain of winning, and we are proud to support him. He is an able Senator. We hope that when he begins his new term he will serve the full six years, and perhaps try for even another term. But suppose that it was Divine will that he die a few days after beginning his new six year term. What would happen? The Governor of the State would appoint a successor, and it would be 1960 before the people of Virginia would have a vote on that office. We do not think such procedure is democracy. We think interim appoints, all the way down the line, should be valid only until the next general election. Admittedly, the system has worked well in Virginia. We do not remember during our lifetime of a Virginian going direct to the United States Senate direct from the people without first having been named to fill an unexpired term and thus facing his first election test as an incumbent. But we have had brilliant Senators. We believe that each and every Virginian appointed to fill an unexpired term, could have won election in his own right direct from the voters. So personalities do not enter into the point. We simply feel that the practice outlined by the Nevada Supreme Court is true democracy.

COST OF EDUCATION

(The Washington Post)

The estimate of Rep. Carroll D. Kearns that 10 to 12 billion dollars are needed to place all school-age children in adequate classrooms is but a partial measure of the staggering problem of educational costs. This estimate is for buildings only. It does not include the cost of teacher training or decent salaries for teachers. It does not touch the huge problem of higher education, which soon may be more acute than that of the grade schools. Washington, as Dr. Corning testified before the Kearns Committee, is no exception to the general rule. Although 34 million dollars has been earmarked for school construction in the District, Dr. Corning said the building will be too late to prevent serious hardships.

Today it is the elementary schools that are jammed with war babies. In most communities they have been receiving first attention. The time is near, however, when our high schools will feel the war-baby boom, and they are not prepared for it. In five or six years the high school population will rise from 7 million to about 10 million — yet already the supply of high school teachers is limited and buildings in many cities are inadequate. Many communities are trying to prepare for the problem but do not have the financial means, as Representative Kearns said, to support a large building program.

In some ways the college problem is more disturbing. Before the war the peak enrollment in institutions of higher learning was slightly above 1 million. Now it is about 2.5 million. Within a decade it is expected to rise to 3.5 or 4 million. But because of very low salaries some of the ablest professors are being forced out of the universities. Young people who would like to teach are being dissuaded by the economic prospects. College administrators are all too familiar with the problem, but with rare exceptions they are forced to seach for days to cut rather than raise costs. Tuition fees already push the cost of higher education beyond the reach of many brilliant students.

President Henry M. Wriston of Brown University put the matter succinctly when he said that "the major problems facing American colleges and universities are, first of all, to achieve a level of teaching which is essential to justify the support they need and, second, to find the level of support which that kind of teaching requires."

BULLOCKS AND MULES AND SENATORS ABROAD

(Norfolk Virginian-Pilot)

Indians, Koreans, Japanese, and other Asians are no longer as surprised by the strange ways of Americans as they would have been in 1945. Ten years ago the recently published picture of Senator Ellender, of Louisiana, plowing on a farm in Northern India would have been quite a shock to the natives of Northern India.

In the Oriental psychology it is not proper for the educated classes, administrators, and officers to get their hands dirty doing the work of coolies and peasants — such as plowing a field. Many an American officer has astounded a crowd of Asians since 1945 by taking off his shirt and pitching in with some hard manuel labor at a time when it was necessary.

Koreans especially have expressed surprised not only at officers doing manuel work, but at the educated level of the United States Army private. The distance between officer and private in our military organizations is much narrowed than that between officer and private in Oriental armies. In reacting spontaneously to meet the problem at hand, Americans abroad have given an unconscious demonstration of their democracy at home that is worth a half a dozen Voice of America broadcasts.

If Senator Ellender's visit to a farm is typical of his trip abroad, his journey does not deserve the derisive word "junket," applied to Congressmen who wrangle vacation trips abroad on the excuse of inspecting something or other. If he is spending more time in the villages than in the embassies and military post exchanges, he is educating himself, which is good for a Congressman. When he shows that a United States Senator is not too proud to plow, he is educating the people he visits. If there is an interpreter nearby, the Senator might discuss with the natives the comparative virtues of the Oriental bullock and the American mule.

ONLY IN AMERICA

Last Friday night, the Republican National Committee bought time on radio and television for President Eisenhower to make an out and out political speech. The President had two or three more paragraphs to read when the purchased time ran out. What happened? Why the networks cut him off!

Where else could that have happened other than in free America? Would anyone have dared cut off a Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin? In fact, most dictators don't have to pay for time to make political speeches. In free America, the citizen does not have to listen, and the networks are free to cut off a President before he completes his speech! Who says that Democracy does not work in this country?

WHAT'S NEXT

For some years there has been an organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Now a new group has been formed: The National Association for the Advancement of White People. Next in line, perhaps would be to form yet another organization: National Association for the Advancement of People.

TRAINING CHURCH USHERS

(From the Richmond Times-Dispatch)

We wish we could get down to the Belhaven College campus in Mississippi next month to listen in on the three-day Short Course for Church Ushers being held there under the auspices of the University of Mississippi and the Jackson Ministerial Association.

The pamphlet announcing the fascinating curriculum points out that church ushering is a "specialized service in congregational engineering."

Everett M. Hossman, who will conduct the course, will direct some remarks at "the Sunday morning approach" to churchgoers and will advise the students how to avoid "psychological booby traps in congregational reception."

There'll be discussion of how to handle "Very Important Persons" and the "supernumerary usher," the latter being, we take it, long-time ushers who still want to usher even though they are not physically or otherwise able to give the job all that it demands.

The "end-pew sitter" will be examined, according to the pamphlet. We know the fellow. Come heaven or high water, he won't budge from that end seat, even if later arrivals have to stumble over him to get to sitting-down space.

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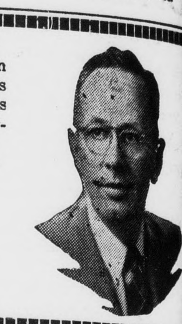
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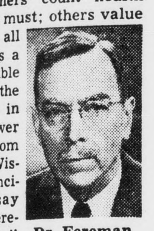
Way of Wisdom

Lesson for October 17, 1954

WHAT is the main thing to be desired in life? Different answers have been given and still given. Some people think they would rather be rich than anything else; others count health number one must; others value wisdom above all things. There is a section of the Bible which all the writers unite in giving an answer different from any of these. "Wisdom is the principal thing," say they all, "therefore get wisdom."


Dr. Foreman

The book of Proverbs is part of what Bible scholars call the Wisdom Literature. It is unique among the books of the Bible. It does not tell a story, it has no plot, no argument. It consists of a large number of sayings or proverbs, put together for the most part with very little order. You can try the experiment some time of reading aloud any chapter in Proverbs from chapter 10 through chapter 31 backward (i.e. the last verse first, then the next-to-last, and so on to the first verse), and see whether your listeners know you are reading backward.

Knowledge and Wisdom

But while the book of Proverbs is not all arranged in orderly sequence, there is harmony all through it. The great theme is Wisdom. The whole race of man is divided here into three kinds of persons: the wise, the fools, and the young—who can choose wisdom now before it is too late. (No fool like an old fool!) Wisdom is by no means the same thing as knowledge. Almost anybody can acquire knowledge; all it takes is perseverance and a good memory. Knowledge can be gained quickly, as the rapid-instruction classes in the army have shown. A person can learn a language, well enough to get along with it, in a year's concentrated time. But when he speaks it, will what he says be wise? A man may know a dozen languages and yet talk no sense in any of them. A high school student can make "A" in agriculture and the examinations on the book, and still not be a good future farmer. Wisdom is founded on knowledge; the complete ignoramus can never be wise. But wisdom is more than knowledge; it is knowing what to do with knowledge, how to put it to work.

Wisdom Is From God

In the book of Proverbs wisdom is not only different from knowledge, it is different from what is sometimes called worldly wisdom. We are sometimes called wise by scoffing persons when they are only wise in the ways of the world—smart, shrewd, able to look out for themselves, always alighting on their feet, like cats. The wisdom commended in Proverbs is not worldly, it is divine. It differs from ordinary smartness in two ways. First, it is from God. It can be learned anywhere ("Go to the ant, . . consider her ways, and be wise") but God is the final source of wisdom. In other words, wisdom in these pages means much the same as what other writers call conforming to the will of God. It means looking at things with the eyes and the mind of God. Further, as the writers of Proverbs see it, true wisdom includes God; that is to say the wise man will remember God while the fool either never gives God a thought, or says in his heart, there is no God. He is the most important fact in the universe; to leave him out of all calculations is to be a top-notch fool.

Wisdom Is for This World

There have been good pious people who didn't know quite what to do with this book of Proverbs. It is out of line with any other-worldly notion of religion. People who think that religion and common sense are two different things, people who think religion is concerned with things unseen while common sense deals with everyday facts; people who think religion is chiefly concerned with death and what comes after, these people are taken aback by the earthly simplicities of the Proverbs. The wisdom which is admired and praised is not at all "out of this world," it is for this world. A former Governor of Virginia testified that during his term of office he had found more help in the practical problems of government from the book of Proverbs than from all the books on political science which lined his library shelves.

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

Distribution of Va. Doctors and Dentists Noted

Virginia has a fair number of both doctors and dentists - if they were properly distributed - but they are over-concentrated in the larger cities.

Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural sociologist at VPI Agricultural Experiment Station, who has recently compiled data showing trends in the medical field in Virginia, points out that in places of 5,000 population and up there is one doctor to each 735 people. In places of under 5,000 population, one doctor must minister to about 2,900 people. One doctor to each 1,500 people is generally regarded as a desirable standard.

In 1950, Virginia had one dentist to 3,018 people as compared to a national ratio of one dentist to 1,777 people. The generally accepted standard is one dentist to 3,000 people.

Over half of Virginia's counties without cities of 10,000 population or more or not adjacent to such cities, fall below desirable doctor and dentist population ratios.

However, new drugs, office instead of home visits, and other changes may altar desirable doctor population ratios.

About as bad off as any place is Dickenson, where the doctor-population ratio is one to 7,798 and the dentist-population ratio is one to 23,393. Then comes Bland, with one doctor to 6,436 people, and no dentist; and Botetourt, with one doctor to 5,255 people and one dentist to 7,883 people.

One consequence of the shortage of doctors in rural areas is increased cost of medical care. Many rural areas are a considerable distance from a doctor. The average for the furtherest point covered in the practice of 152 doctors reporting in this phase was 17 miles. A few reported from 30 to 50 miles in some directions. However, as one of the doctors reporting put it "A farmer's mail box, 20 miles away, may be reached in 30 minutes, but his home may be a mile further and reached by a road that is passable only in dry weather. When the doctor has to walk the rest of the way, he is not as well off was his grandfather who went on horseback."

Since the customary charge is one dollar per round-trip mile for a day-time visit, the medical bills of those some distance from a doctor mount up quickly. Although the income of Virginia farm families has greatly increased in the last decade, there are still thousands for whom a large-medical-care bill is an unbearable burden.

The high cost of medical is especially hard on the low-income group. In a study of 2,400 Virginia rural families, whose medical care bills averaged $60 per year, it was found that those with a cash income of less than $600 had medical bills which averaged about a third smaller than those with incomes above this amount, although the illnesses reported indicated they needed more medical attention than the larger income group. Frequently, neglected ills become chronic. Nearly half of these families reported that some member had a chronic ailment.

Aside from the inadequate number or distribution of doctors, Dr. Garnett says the evidence indicates that probably the weakest points in rural medical care are the lack of doctors with a good understanding of mental - emotional disturbances and the lack of doctors well-trained in children's diseases. According to a study of the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1946, children in isolated Virginia rural counties received about half the medical care given children in metropolitan areas. In rural areas general practitioners gave most of this care. Nearly three-fourths of the care was for illness rather than for health supervision. About three-fifths of the work of pediatricians in the cities is in connection with health supervision.

Dr. Garnett says many communities through the aid of the doctor-replacement service of the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care can help themselves in getting needed doctors with more adequate facilities for the practice of modern medicine. However, the community, to hold a doctor must have a fair population and economic base. A doctor hesitates to go into situations where such a minimum is not available, however much some local people may wish him to come.

To practice the best modern medicine, doctors need to have the aid of technicians and access to many types of equipment. This makes clinics or medical centers desirable preferably operated on a group practice plan.

With increasing resources of modern medicine to eliminate certain diseases and control other types, further advances in preventive medicine present large possibilities. More united effort of individual families, community groups, public health workers, doctors, and dentists are essential to the realization of these potentialities.

Horticultural Students Plan Annual Show

Exhibits of various horticultural products, and an auction sale, will again highlight the annual show sponsored by the VPI Student Horticultural Club, October 29 and 30.

Fruits, flowers, vegetables, nursery stock, and processed goods will be exhibited. The auction is set for Saturday evening, October 30.

Pamplin School News

S. C. A. officers at the Pamplin High School are:
Dan Semester, president
Evelyn Ferguson, vice-president.
Gene T. Davis, reporter
Ann Ligon, secretary.
Francis Sanders, treasurer
Peggy Garrette, pianist.

The S. C. A. will meet the second Wednesday in every month during the fourth period.

The school will have an annual this year.

The committee to draw up a constitution is as follows: Evelyn Ferguson, Rosalie Fore, Betty Orange, Bobby McClenny, with Marie Tolley as chairman.

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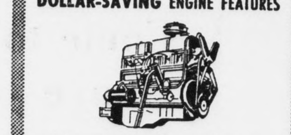
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